The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE CAMPAIGN.

It is plain that GRANT means to beat the breath out of LEE by hard and continuous blows. On strategy, to win success for the hour, he seems not to rely. He has set himself about destroying the rebel army, and this he will do, cost what it will.

The battle of Thursday was the last and greatest of the series—so far as we are at present advised. One thing will be noted, our troops fight harder every time. The battles of Thursday and Friday of week before last were sanguinary and successful, as was the fighting on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following—all great battles—but the onset on Thursday was terrible. It was in itself a greater battle, ending in a greater victory, than that won at Gettysburg. The enemy fought mainly behind intrenchments, and had the advantage of position. Our loss since the advance was ordered is estimated at 35,900. We have the opinion of Gen. GRANT that the enemy has lost most. As General GRANT set out with far the greatest number of men, he is yet in a far better condition to fight than LEE can be to defend. The simple elements of numbers and kind now enter into the calculation almost solely.

There is no positive confirmation of the reported wounding of either LEE or HILL. That LONGSTREET is wounded, if not dead, there seems to be but little doubt.

Independent of everything else, LEE'S army must be terribly straitened for supplies of every kind. SHERIDAN having swept clean around his rear, the communication with his base must necessarily be very slender, if not absolutely destroyed. In executing this brilliant exploit, SHERIDAN must have inflicted a severe blow, particularly in killing Gen. J. E. B. STUART, the head horseman of LEE. We think it will turn out that our cavalry did an important work.

BUTLER is making progress towards the back door of Richmond, with an evident intention to make a loud knock. SHERMAN, from all we hear, is doing his work well, having entered Dalton, taken five thousand prisoners and a dozen cannon. He is pushing JOHNSTON as he falls back. It is JOHNSTON'S favorite tactics to draw his adversary on and then turn on him. We will see how it works this time.

As to the operations of the forces under SIGEL, AVERILL, CROOKS, and others, we have no exact information; but the reports are they are doing their part.

—There is no chill on the mind from any quarter. We are gaining, at a dear rate it is true, but steadily and surely, the final victory. The world never before saw such fighting. It never saw so much won as the stake which our armies are now winning.

Next to the joyous tidings from all quarters, is the fact that General GRANT is being reinforced heavily, and that he will be able to hurl fresh troops against LEE, and "to fight it out on that line, if it takes all summer."

Movement of Troops.

The Ohio National Guard regiments, continue to go East, the means of transporting being heavily taxed to convey them. We infer that Ohio will back GRANT, and that, from the fact that a large number of boats have lately been pressed into the service at Cairo, Indiana will back SHERMAN.

Late from Richmond.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Preparing for the Great Calamity.

The advance of the force by James river and the Peninsula appears to have, up to the 7th, caused more alarm in Richmond than anything else. The State forces were ordered out by Gen PICKETS, and great excitement ensued, enhanced by the ringing of bells and a general hubbub. The *Whig*, of the 7th, reminds the public that "Bermuda Hundred is ten miles from Drury's Bluff, and only two or three hours' march from the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad to Richmond."

In its issue of the same date, the *Whig* says:

In some respects Richmond is in more danger than when McClellan, at the head of one hundred thousand men, was encamped within five miles of the corporate limits. Our readers are well aware of the weak point in our defence. They know the city is in peril, and they have repaired promptly to the field. The quiet determination of the citizens yesterday morning was worthy of all praise. Knowing that the hour of suffering and trial had come, they armed themselves and went calmly forth to defend their wives and children from a barbarous foe. Every man felt that the occupation of the city, even for a single hour, involved consequences most terrible, apart from the destruction of property. Numberless calamities to the pure and unprotected, who would be re-enclining in garrets and cellars, were to be dreaded. To avert these calamities, fathers and brothers and sons were willing to lay down their lives. The cause was holy; how could they be otherwise than confident with regard to the weak side of our defence. We state on good authority that its weakness is less than the more nervous of our population suppose, and every hour makes it stronger. Some apprehension is felt in regard to the number of troops around the city. On that point it would be obviously improper to state particulars. We may be very sure, however, that heavy reinforcements are at hand. They may not arrive in time to prevent the enemy from achieving a temporary success, such as the burning of a bridge and the capture of an outpost, but they can come soon enough to punish the enemy for his temerity.

We expect for several days to witness an unwonted degree of excitement and many startling and alarming rumors. The enemy will bring us not a little, and the busy-bodies do their best to create a panic. Such vexations are inevitable in time of peril, and can be counteracted only by anticipating them, and presenting a firm mind in spite, not only of rumors, but of unpleasant facts. Let us possess our souls in patience, no matter what happens. Panics only make matters worse, and the best way to meet a danger is to face it. In an hour like this, hardness of nerve should be cultivated, for the air will be thick with ugly and evil reports. Our duty is plain. To defend the city to the last gasp, as well from the lawless within as from the invaders without; and next encourage and sustain our defenders. The many wounded who will be sent here must not be left to the hospital attendants alone.

The ladies of Richmond are again expected to "become angels by the bedside." Housekeepers must freely give, and everybody must do something. Clothing and food especially will be required says the *Whig*. We quote again:

It may be and we trust it is the last time Richmond will be called on to display the Christian virtue for which she is so distinguished throughout the Confederacy. There will be trouble about food, especially for the troops near the city. The commissariat should not be left wholly to the authorities, who will be busy with a thousand pressing claims. The local troops had but one day's rations in their haversacks, and that will be exhausted before regulations are furnished. More attention should be given to this matter. Much was given on the occasion of the raids of Stoneman and Kilpatrick. Finally, the poor should not be neglected. Very little meat and very few vegetables will be brought to market until the battles are over. The price of provisions will rise, and the sordid and the mean-hearted will begin to hoard. The families of soldiers and the poor generally will suffer unless special relief is afforded them, above and beyond the charities which they generally receive.

An Attempt Against Atlanta.

[From the Raleigh Progress.]

The Dalton correspondent of the Atlanta *Register* avers that the programme of the Abolition Government of the pending spring campaign has been fixed beyond doubt, and, according to all indications, will open with a grand demonstration in an attempt against Atlanta. The movement of troops on the part of the enemy, and all his prepartions, point plainly in that direction. It is known that the concentration of the enemy's forces in the direction of Chattanooga is greater than on the Potomac and there is more activity there than at the latter point.

The foregoing is exactly in accordance with our views, expressed in this paper a few days ago. Whatever appearance of attack upon Lee or on North Carolina, the enemy may keep up, we cannot get rid of the impression or presentiment that "On to Atlanta" is now his watchword. We know our opinion in such matters is worth but little, nor would we obtrude it on any one presumptuously, but still our opinion is that while the "On to Atlanta" is but a feint, the "On to Atlanta" is a reality.

From California.

Copperhead State Convention.

Exulting Over Grant's Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.

The Democratic Convention have chosen Bigler, Weller, Downey, Hay, Stephens, Wetherell, Whipple and Semple delegates to the Chicago Convention, and adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, and for the downfall of Abraham Lincoln.

The public exultation over the news from Grant continues unabated.

Meetings for the Sanitary Committee have been held throughout the state.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

THE RETREAT AND PURSUIT

Lee Seeking a New Position

OUR LOSSES EXAGGERATED.

Gen. Sherman Whaling Johnston

SIGEL'S WHEREABOUTS.

OFFICIAL FROM SEC'Y STANTON

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Your special correspondent sends the following:

GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Friday, 4 P. M.

The battle was continued yesterday afternoon until dark. Our left and centre at night held the ground gained in the forenoon, being a mile and a half in advance of that occupied the night before. Our right did not advance, it being Gen. Grant's purpose to hold the enemy in front of that part of our line in order to enable us to make a movement around the rebel left.

The enemy kept up demonstrations along our whole front during last night. The purpose of this was ascertained this morning by the discovery that their main force had fallen back some distance. Our skirmishers have been feeling the enemy all day, and the whole army will make a forward movement before night. Our loss yesterday is estimated at 4,500. During the night about three hundred more casualties occurred. The losses in the Fifth Corps, in killed, wounded and missing, did not exceed eight hundred yesterday, instead of two thousand, as the first exaggerated reports had it.

Whether the enemy is making a *bona fide* retreat or has merely fallen back to another position, from which to contest our advance, is not known at this writing.

Nine thousand rebel prisoners, including those captured yesterday, are on their way North. Over four hundred captured officers have been sent to Fort Delaware. Most of the privates will probably be taken to Point Lookout.

Reports continue to come in by rebel prisoners and our own paroled men, that Generals Lee and A. P. Hill are wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Washington, stating that Grant's whole army is south of the Po river in pursuit of Lee.

HEAD QUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, May 14th, 6 P. M.—The following dispatch has been received from the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, May 13, 4 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia—Dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, have reached this department. The advance of Hancock yesterday, developed the fact that the enemy had fallen back four miles, where they remained in position. There was no engagement yesterday. We have no account of General officers being killed in the battle of the preceding day. Colonel Carroll was severely wounded.

A dispatch has just been received from General Sherman, dated Resaca, May 14. It states that, by the flank movement of Resaca, General Johnston had been forced to evacuate Dalton, and our forces were in his rear and flank. The weather was good, and the troops in fine order; all working well, and as fast as possible.

No intelligence has been received from Gen. Butler. Guerrillas have broken the telegraph lines between Williamsburg and old Jamestown. This is believed to be the reason why no report has been received from him.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel report him to be at Woodstock. The rumor that he had broken the railroad between Lynchburg and Charlottsville is not true.

Our wounded are coming in from Belle Plain as fast as the transports can bring them. Grant's army is well supplied.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

General Schofield has achieved a victory and pursued the enemy into North Carolina. Gen. Thomas has gobbled up 5000 rebels and captured twelve guns.

From Gen. Butler's Column.

The Enemy's Works Captured.

Successful Assaults of Gens. Smith and Gillmore.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BUTLER.

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, May 14.

Major General Dix:

The following telegrams have just reached this Department, from General Butler. No other official reports have been received since my dispatch of this afternoon:

HALF-WAY HOUSE, 8 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We are still before the base of the enemy's works at Drury Bluffs and Fort Darling—the enemy still in force.

General Gilmore, by a flank movement with a portion of his corps and a brigade of the 18th Corps, assaulted and took the enemy's works on their right, at dusk last evening. It was gallantly done.

B. F. BUTLER.

HEADQ'RS, HALF-WAY HOUSE, May 14, 10 o'clock A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

General Smith carried the enemy's first line line on the right at 8 o'clock this morning, the loss was small. The enemy have retired into three square redoubts, upon which we are now bringing our artillery to bear with effect.

[Signed] BENJ. F. BUTLER Major-Gen. Commanding.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 13—4 A. M.

Via FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.

Rebel prisoners captured last night say that Lee admits a loss of 30,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

The Petersburg *Register*, of May 12th, says:—General Walker, of Virginia, was wounded at Spottsylvania, losing one foot. The enemy certainly fought with nerve and desperation.

Gen. Hays, of Louisiana, was wounded yesterday. Gen. L. Stafford, of Louisiana, died yesterday in Richmond.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.

The iron-clad Albemarle engaged nine of the enemy's gunboats, and sunk one,

BERMUDA HUNDRED, 8 P. M., May 13th, VIA FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—At an early hour General Butler removed his advance towards Fort Darling, and reached Engeland Creek, at noon, and formed his line of battle on the southeast side of the creek, with the right on James River, with the monitors and gunboats near by the mouth of the creek, within three miles of Drury's Bluff. Gen. Butler superintended the concentrating of the batteries yesterday afternoon.

The advanced pickets captured a rebel courier with a dispatch from Beauregard to the officer in command at Drury's Bluff, which said hold your position—we'll reinforce you this evening. In two hours the reinforcements came; but Butler had sent a force to the turnpike and attacked and drove them back. Gen. Ames is in a position to keep Beauregard in Petersburg. The rebels at Drury's Bluff evidently are not disposed to fight without reinforcements.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.

Nothing later from the front to-day.

Supplies to General Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.

Large supplies of commissary and medical stores are being forwarded up the James river, and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are well represented. The friends of the soldiers can rest assured that all is being done that can be for the comfort of the men.

We expect to hear of fighting from General Butler's army by the next dispatch boat, as the troops were under orders to move early in the morning.

ST. LOUIS SPRING RACES.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.

The Spring meeting of the LaClede Racing Association opened yesterday. The Boatman's division post stake, four mile heats, premium and stake forty-seven hundred and fifty dollars, was won by Rinordine in two straight heats; time, 7:46; 7:46¼. Upwards of two hundred thousand dollars changed hands on the race.

From Sherman's Army.

FIGHTING NEAR DALTON.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

Our Loss 800 Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Loss Heavier.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, May 13.

I yesterday conversed with a Captain who left Chattanooga at four o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday. About four hundred of our wounded in the late skirmish had arrived up to noon of that day. There were about eight hundred killed and wounded. The rebels have been driven slowly back with a loss greater than ours. We have captured some prisoners.

I was unable to obtain any further particulars. The fight was in the vicinity of Dalton, at Rocky Ridge. HANDEL.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 13th.]

Through private dispatches, we hear that there was hard fighting at Dalton, Ga., on the 12th, in which the 28th Ohio suffered severely. Colonel Fitch and Lieut. Col. Hays, of that regiment, were severely wounded, and Adjutant James Storer, of Akron, it is feared mortally. Mr. Lance, of Akron, was killed. Webster R. Storer, father of Adjutant Storer, and the brother of Mr. Lance, were in the city last evening on their way to Dalton.

Important Odrer by Maj. Gen. Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.

By order of Gen. Sherman no person not connected with the military is allowed to proceed south of Nashville.

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Greyhound and the Blockade Runner Minnie.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Gold Found on Board the Minnie.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegraphic dispatch from Fortress Monroe, dated May 12, which says that the U. S steamer Connecticut has arrived there from off Wilmington, with the prize steamer Greyhound, which she captured on the evening of the 10th. The Greyhound is a new iron screw steamer, of about five hundred tons; three-masted and schooner-rigged. She loaded and cleared from Liverpool in January last, and was owned or held by Henry Lafone, the rebel agent. Her cargo consists of 106 bales of army cloth, 15 bales and boxes the contents of which are unknown, soda, bar steel, iron, &c. She was at Madeira seven weeks in consequence of her tubes having been burnt out.

Among her passengers is Miss Belle Boyd, of Old Capitol fame.

We learn from the Navy Department that another blockade runner was captured, making three out of the five that attempted to run the blockade off Wilmington at the time the rebel ram was making a demonstration in the mouth of the Roanoke river, as are all quiet now.

Commander John A. Almy, writing to the Navy Department from on board the United States steamer Connecticut, reports the capture on the 9th instant, of the blockade runner steamer "Minnie," at sea in lat. 33 deg. 22 min. north, long. 75 deg. 40 min. west. The Minnie is a very fine screw steamer, built at Glasgow last year, and her gross tonnage is 255. She is therefore nearly new, and this was her second trip to Wilmington. The quantity of cargo now on the Minnie (she having previously thrown a portion overboard to aid her escape) is said to be 540 bales of cotton, 25 tons of tobacco, and 12 barrels of turpentine.

About $10,000 in gold, equal to about $17,500 in Government currency, was found on board the Minnie in a secret drawer. Lieut. Lincoln C. Leftwich, of the Confederate service, was on board as a passenger, and is now held on the Connecticut as a prisoner.

The blockade runner Young Republic, captured, on the 6th, by the gunboat Grand Gulf, with a cargo of 550 bales of cotton, arrived in Hampton Roads Thursday.

From Cairo and Below.

IMPORTANT REBEL ORDER.

Memphis Cotton Market.

CAIRO, May 15.

The steamer Belle of St. Louis, from Memphis on the 11th, passed up with three hundred bales of cotton for St. Louis. She reports all quiet along the river. There was a great rush in Memphis for supplies, preparatory to the closing of the lines by Gen. Washburne's late order.

Parties from Arkansas say that the new rebel General Adams issued an order that no soldiers of his command are to visit Hopefield, opposite Memphis, and are, under no circumstances, to fire upon unarmed transports on the Mississippi under penalty of severe punishment. Memphis cotton market unsettled and inactive at 72@73c. Receipts 150 bales. The steamer Graham, for St. Louis, has 100 bales.

Sheridans Great Cavalry Feat.

Virginia Central Railroad Destroyed.

In the Richmond Fortifications

FIRST LINE OF WORKS CAPTURED.

JEB. STUART KILLED

WASHINGTON, Midnight, May 14.

To Maj. Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia—An official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated at Bottom's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 13th, states that on the 9th in t. he marched around the enemy's right flank and on the eve of that day he reached the North Anna river without serious opposition. During that night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaverdam, three large trains of cars, and one hundred cars, two fine locomotives, 200,000 pounds of bacon and other stores amounting in all to a million and a half of rebel rations. Also the telegraph and railroad track for about ten miles, destroying several culverts, and recaptured three hundred and seventy-eight of our men, including two Co.onels and one Major and several other officers. On the morning of the 10th, he resumed operations, crossing the South Anna at Ground Squirrel bridge and went into camp about daylight. On the 11th he captured Ashland station. At that point he destroyed 1 locomotive and train of cars, an engine house and two or three Government buildings containing a large amount of stores; he also destroyed six miles of railroad, embracing six culverts, two trestle bridges and the telegraph wires. About 7 o'clock of the 11th he resumed his march on Richmond. He found the rebel Stuart with his cavalry concealed at Yellow Tavern and immediately attacked him. After an obstinate contest he gained possession of the branch turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery and driving the enemy's forces back towards Ashland and across the north fork of the Chickahominy, a distance of four miles; at the same time a party charged down the Brokel road, and captured the first line of the works around Richmond. During the night he marched the whole of his command, between the first and second lines of the enemy's works, on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad and the Mechanicsville turnpikes. After a demonstration against the first, and finding them very strong, he gave up the intention of assault, and determined to recross the Chickahominy at Meddow Bridge. It had been partially destroyed by the enemy but was repaired in about three hours, under artillery firing from a rebel battery. General Meritt made the crossing, attacked the enemy and drove him off handsomely, the pursuit continuing as far as Gaines' Mills. The enemy, observing the recrossing of the Chickahominy, came out from his second line of works. A brigade of infantry and a large number of dismounted cavalry attacked the division of Generals Gregg and Wilson, but after a severe contest, were repulsed, and driven behind their works. Gregg and Wilson's Divisions, after collecting the wounded re-crossed the Chickahominy on the afternoon of the 11th. The corps encamped at Walnut Grove and Gaines' Mills. At nine o'clock a. m. of the 13th, yesterday, the march was resumed, and our forces encamped at Bottom's bridge. This command is in fine spirits. The loss of horses will not exceed one hundred. All the wounded were brought off, except about thirty cases of mortally wounded, and those were well cared for in the farm houses of the country. The wounded will not exceed two hundred and fifty, and the total loss not over three hundred and fifty.

The Virginia Central Railroad bridges over the Chickahominy and other trestle bridges are sixty feet in length, one thirty feet and one twenty feet, and the railroad for a long distance south of the Chickahominy were destroyed. Great praise is given to the division commanders Generals Gregg, Wilson and Merritt, and Gens. Custer and Davis, and Cols. Gregg, Devine, Chapman, McIntosh and Gibbs, Brigade Commanders. All the officers and men behaved splendidly.

12:30 A. M.—In a dispatch this moment received from Admiral Lee. He reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the Richmond papers of yesterday mention the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He was shot in battle. This, no doubt, happened in the battle with Gen. Sheridan. (Signed.)

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Funeral of General Sedgwick.

WEST CORNWALL, CONN., May 15.

The funeral of Major General Sedgwick was largely attended to-day at his residence.

ON TO RICHMOND!

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

The Fiercest of the Series.

HAND-TO-HAND CONTEST.

Killed and Wounded in Heaps.

The Fight Without a Parallel.

THE WOUNDED.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Stirring Address of General Meade to the Army.

Our Soldiers Congratulated Upon Their Triumph.

Rebel General Johnson Killed.

Gen. Wadsworth's Death Confirmed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 13, 1864.

The Army of the Potomac has achieved the greatest victory of the war, after some of the severest fighting ever recorded in history.

The battle of yesterday is acknowledged to be the heaviest of all, lasting from daylight till after dark, renewed about 9 P. M. and continuing till nearly 3 A. M., both parties contending during the night for the possession of a line of rifle pits, from which our men had driven the enemy in the morning.

The rebels fell back early this morning, and skirmishing is now going on, our troops following them up through the woods.

The scene presented to-day is entirely beyond description. The dead and dying, behind and in front of the breastworks, are lying in some places in piles three and four deep, many of them wounded in several parts of the body.

The enemy had removed a large number of their dead and wounded during the night from portions of the line. But there were places which they could not reach, and there they lay as thick as our men.

It was General Birney's division, of the Second Corps, which changed this position, and lost about 700 men.

Every regiment in the division distinguished itself, and no one has more noble part than the 93d New York volunteers.

Colonel Carroll's brigade aided this division in the charge, and as usual performed their share of the work with marked gallantry. Col. Carroll was wounded a second time, but still kept on duty.

Some of the caissons are now being brought in, which could not be done before this time.

Many colors have been taken, but the captors still retain them as trophies.

Colonel Carroll's brigade took a number of prisoners and a stand of colors, this morning, from a rebel regiment, which they surprised in a piece of woods.

HEADQUARTERS, May 13—2 P. M.

The enemy are found to have fallen back to a new line, abandoning their works on their right, and apparently getting into position for another contest.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The *Herald's* Fifth Corps correspondent, writing under date of May 13th, 6 P. m., says: The fight continued through the afternoon of the 12th and terminated before night fall, with victory for our troops. The fight was more terrible than in the forenoon. We added largely to our prisoners and punished the enemy more severely than on the previous day. We have 8,000 prisoners, while we have not lost over half that number and only three spiked guns. Every battery in the Corps was engaged, averaging over 500 rounds each. Nearly all the batteries in the other corps were similarly used. Gen. Wright and two of his staff were slightly wounded by a shell, but did not leave the field. The wounded in the 5th corps sum up eight hundred in to-day's fight. The 5th Massachusetts, which left Culpepper Court House with six hundred muskets, has but nine-ty-three men left. The 2d Vermont, which had five hundred and fifty muskets, has but one hundred and thirty left. The 4th Michigan, which had two hundred and seventy-seven at the first fight, now numbers only seventeen men.

The rebel General Johnson, of Hill's corps, was killed yesterday.

The same correspondent says: "One of our staff officers informs me that he conversed today with a rebel lieutenant, a prisoner, who gave him some interesting facts regarding the late Gen. Wadsworth. The General, he says, lived three days after he fell into their hands, and was very kindly treated. He was conscious up to the hour of his death, and his only regret was not that he had fallen mortally wounded, but that he should die among the enemies of his country, for which he had given his life a cheerful sacrifice."

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The rebel General Longstreet is reported to be dead.

Late rebel papers state that Lee is wounded, and is now in Richmond. His army is out of gear, and is now in full retreat.

Beauregard has been reinforced by Lee.

The telegraph wire between Petersburg and Richmond has been cut.

Careful investigation fixes the total loss in the Army of the Potomac in killed, wounded and missing, including prisoners captured by the rebels, and stragglers, up to the commencement of the battle on Thursday, at about 20,000, but 5000 of this has been represented in unofficial dispatches.

The *Star* says: "From the fact that no cannonading was heard yesterday from the front, it is believed that Lee, in shifting his position, has taken care to put a river out of immediate digging range, if he has not actually moved off rapidly towards Richmond.

"The public may expect to hear soon of the occurrence of the next fight, if Lee has not been so weakened as to compel him to seek the cover of the Richmond fortifications, or to retreat rapidly in the direction of Lynchburg and Staunton, from which points his army has received its supplies ever since Grant crossed the Rapidan.

"We may add that we do not share the apprehensions of many around us, that Lee can make a more obstinate defence on the North or South Anna rivers, than he has made on the Po; as the lines to be held on both of these rivers are much longer than that on the Po, and therefore much weaker and more easily pierced or turned.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Dispatches dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 13th, 12 o'clock noon, at which time the movement reported by the Associated Press left, contain the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 13, 1864.

"Soldiers! The moment has arrived when your commanding general feels authorized to address you in terms of congratulation.

"For eight days and nights, almost without intermission, in rain and sunshine, you have been gallantly fighting a desperate foe, in positions naturally strong and rendered doubly so by entrenchments.

"You have compelled him to abandon his fortifications on the Rapidan, to retire, and to attempt to stop your onward progress, and now he has abandoned the last entrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering in all a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-two colors, and eight thousand prisoners, including two general officers.

"Your heroic deeds and noble endurance of fatigue and privation will ever be memorable. Let us return thanks to God for the mercy thus shown us, and ask earnestly for its continuance.

"Soldiers! Your work is not over. The enemy must be pursued, and, if possible, overcome. The courage and fortitude you have displayed render your Commanding General confident that your future efforts will result in success.

"While we mourn the loss of many gallant comrades, let us remember that the enemy must have suffered equal if not greater losses.

"We shall soon receive reinforcements, which he cannot expect.

"Let us determine, then, to continue vigorously the work so well begun, and under God's blessing in a short time the object of our labors will be accomplished.

GEO. G. MEADE, "Major-General Commanding.

"Official: S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G."

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The total number of wounded brought up from the battle field so far is 14,000, of which number 12,700 are placed in the hospitals at Alexandria, and the remainder distributed throughout the hospitals of this city.

An army surgeon who came up last evening says that there are about 15,000 wounded remaining at Fredericksburgh and Belle Plains. These figures include many skedaddlers which when they are separated from the wounded will decrease the number considerably.

Public Debt of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The public debt of the United States, May 14th, amounted to $173,087,920.83; reduced by the amount in the treasury, viz.: $15,620,278.93, together with interest to the amount of $71,717,991.47. Of the debt upwards of $508,000,000 bears no interest.

FROM BATTLE-FIELD SATURDAY MORNING.

NO FIGHTING SINCE THURSDAY.

LEE'S RETREAT.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

SHERIDAN AND BUTLER JOINED.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

An official dispatch from the battle-field at Spottsylvania, yesterday morning at 6:30, states that during the preceding night (Friday) a movement was made by the Fifth and Sixth Corps to our left, and an attack was to have been made at daylight, but no sound of battle had been heard from that quarter.

This manœuvre, if successful, would place our forces in Lee's rear, and compel him to retreat toward Lynchburg.

No cannon or any sound of battle was heard yesterday at Belle Plain or Fredericksburg, which affords ground for inference that Lee had retreated during the night, and before the advance of the 5th and 6th corps.

Nothing later than 6:30 a. m. yesterday has been received from the army of this department. All the wounded that had reached Belle Plain yesterday evening have arrived here. The surgical report from headquarters states that the condition of the supplies is satisfactory, and the wounded are doing well. The Medical Director at Belle Plain reports that everything at that point is satisfactory. The surgical arrangements have never been so complete as now.

General Sheridan's command had reached the left bank of Turkey Island at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and effected their junction with the force of General Butler.

[Signed.] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Christian Commission and the Wounded

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The United States Christian Commission wish the friends of our brave soldiers to know that in anticipation of the great struggle in Virginia they had a large number of delegates, wagons and battlefield stores on the ground, going with the army on the march, and present during all the battles. There are now 204 delegates at work on the field, most of them clergymen and surgeons of eminent character, giving their services gratuitously. Thirty-seven choice boxes of hospital stores were shipped today. More stores and all will be sent forward daily, our Government doing everything in their power to relieve the wounded; and with entire appreciation of our work gives every possible facility. Intelligence from the General Field Agent states that on the way to Fredericksburg, and wherever the wounded were living, are found delegates of the Commission. They were binding wounds, and doing all in their power to relieve the wounded. Hundreds have already been saved through their instrumentality.

When the present campaign began, the Commission found itself with an empty treasury, but relying on God and a generous American people, they resolved to do their whole duty to the noble men who have sacrificed all for country. The emergency is great. Victory to our arms should stimulate the people to meet it.

GEO. H. STUART, Chairman Christian Commission.

Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864.—It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner of exchanges, has declared, without counseling with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April, 1864, were exchanged, it is ordered that all the paroled prisoners of war, and all civilians on parole prior to May 7th, be declared exchanged, and they are thus declared exchanged accordingly. It is further announced that after deducting the number of Federal officers and men embraced in this order as exchanged, the rebels will remain indebted to the Federal Government, according to tables carefully prepared by the Commissary General of Prisoners, from official data, 33,593, for which no equivalents have been received by the Federal Government. All paroled officers and enlisted men, herein declared exchanged, who are in camps, will be immediately forwarded by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary General accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, at the expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the Parole Camp, at Annapolis, Md., or Columbus, Ohio. By order of the Secretary of War. [Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.

The exchange of prisoners has been resumed. Aiken's Landing is agreed upon by the Commissioners, Ould and Mulford, as the place of exchange.

O'NEILL'S

FOREIGN EMIGRATION OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cheap Passage from the "Old Country."

By the LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA (INMAN) LINE made up of the following magnificent steamers, leaving Liverpool for New York, touching at Queenstown every week:

City of London	2,500 T's	Etna	2,215 T's
City of Baltimore	2,267 "	Edinburgh	2,197 "
City of Washington	2,081 "	Kangaroo	1,874 "
City of Manchester	2,109 "	Glasgow	1,362 "
City of Cork	1,345 "	Bosphorus	448 "
City of Limerick	1,500 "		

Fare from Liverpool to New York $35.

The City of Cork will leave New York for Queenstown and Liverpool on the 18th, when a limited number of Third Class Passengers will be received at $35 in Greenbacks.

Also by the well-known vessels of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY LINE of Mail steamers as follows:

Hibernian	2,500 tons	Nova Scotian	2,200 tons
Jura	2,400 tons	Peruvian	2,600 tons
Damascus	2,200 tons	Moravian	2,500 tons
North American	1,800 tons	Belgian	2,600 tons

These steamers leave Liverpool every THURSDAY, touching at Londonderry for the Irish and Scotch passengers and the mails.

Fare from Londonderry to New York, $27 00.

Also, by TAPSCOTT'S LINE of Clipper Sailing Packets leaving Liverpool and New York twice a week. The "A" LINE of London Packets, leaving London for New York every ten days. TAPSCOTT'S LINE comprises the following ships:

	Tons		Tons
William Tapscott	2,700	Emerald Isle	2,500
Gratitude	2,500	Constellation	2,500
Benjamin Adams	2,000	Atmosphere	2,000
Underwriter	2,000	Sickle	2,000
Monarch of the Sea	3,000	Caravan	2,000
Cynosore	2,000	Emerald	2,000
Dreadnaught	2,200	Victory	2,000
Baltic	2,250	General McClellan	2,000
Aurora	2,500	Ne Plus Ultra	2,500
Vanguard	2,000		

Persons coming out by this line need not want for a "Captain's letter" by the other lines, but will be received on presenting their tickets at Liverpool, and forwarded without delay.

Parties brought out at the following rates in paper money:

From Dublin	$55 00	From Waterford	$56 00
" Drogheda	55 00	" Wexford	56 00
" Belfast	55 00	" Cork	57 00
" Limerick	57 00	" Liverpool	83 00
" Londonderry	55 25	" London	87 00
" Galway	57 00		

Passengers booked through to any part of the United States or Canadas when required. Two of these ships leave New York for Liverpool every week. Fare $18.00 and $20.00.

Parties having friends to bring out, or about visiting the old country, will find it to their advantage to get their tickets from the undersigned. His rates are always low, and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

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on all parts of Europe for sale at the lowest rates.

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"Evening Chronicle" Building, Fifth street, or 66 Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my7:6tod.

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Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS, 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

se17

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of James McKee, late of the Borough of Birmingham, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Allegheny coudty, on the 22d day of April, 1864.

All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to WM. VANKIRK, No. 30 Wood street, or JOHN GALLAGHER, Executor. ap25:6tw

NO. 1 MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON ja2

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by B. C. & J. F. SAWYER e13

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by MILLER & RICKETSON ja2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Donations Acknowledged.

N. Holmes, Treasurer Sanitary Fair, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions the week ending May 13th, 1864:

Twelve employees Robert Lea's Machine Shop	$27 00
Employees Barke & Barnes' Safe Manufactury	30 00
H Gerwig & Co, Rope Manufactures, & their employees	50 00
Retail Grocers, Third Ward, Pittsburgh	224 00
Pupils Seventh Ward School	40 30
Mr. Morton, Mrs. Johnson, Misses May McCall, McAllister, Marton, Glass, Hammond, Teachers, School No 5, Allegheny City	15 50
Monongahela Valley Agricultural Society	25 00
Mrs Killikelly, Kittanning	5 00
Anonymous, per F R Brunot	10 00
St Clair Street Bridge Co	500 00
Monongahela Bridge Co	500 00
W B Pusey	50 00

COMMITTEE ON PORK AND BEEF PACKERS AS FOLLOWS:

R B Townsend	$125 00	
Peter Macqueen	10 00	135 00
Saddlers, Allegheny Arsenal		255 00
Employees Allegheny Gas Works		44 70
John Duer, Baltimore, per C

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company,

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00

Payable in advance.

Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

"Hang Jeff. Davis."

We are not particular whether "on a sour apple tree," or on some other tree handier by, so long as it is done. We are aware that there is an admonition about counting pullets before the process of incubation is complete. Its soundness we are not disposed to gainsay, nor do we perceive in the philosophy or practice which it inculcates anything opposed to discussing the propriety of hanging JEFF. DAVIS. That, we conclude, is always in order. If heretofore it has been classed more properly with the abstract than the practical questions of the day, we think there are indications that the time is nearing when it will become more practical than abstract. As a practical question we prefer to consider it. It is well to have a prudent forethought concerning possible events. Should GRANT and the rest of them keep doing as they have been doing, the catching of JEFF. DAVIS we think may be fairly reckoned not only among the possible, but the probable, events in the not very distant future.

No doubt the villain now trembles in view of the prospect, not the most pleasant feature of which, to him, is that he may early some morning receive a call from BUTLER, otherwise, in the language of the chivalry, known as "the Beast." For J. D. the meeting might not be so agreeable, though he ought to feel assured that everything would be done for his comfort, and that in such a case he would have a somewhat longer lease of life than should he fall into the hands of some others—say our returned prisoners, Tennessee fugitives, or the boys from almost any part of the North. We almost tremble for what might happen in such a case. We very much fear that J. D. would illustrate a lamp-post somewhere in the rebel capital. That would be almost as shocking as would be his fate should BUTLER'S or BURNSIDE'S colored troops make his early acquaintance. In that case he would stand a good chance of escaping the fate of being hanged in conformity with a document having at the foot of it the name of one "A. LINCOLN." Should such a thing happen—we mean should J. D. fall into the hands of the aforesaid sable soldiers—we might reasonably count on a good deal being done toward settling the vexed question of retaliation.

This view of the subject aside, is the question of the manner of disposing of JEFF DAVIS, the arch traitor, so remote as not to be thought of? We think there may be those who are inclined to think it is not. However this may be, one thing few will be disposed to question, which is, that should he ever fall into the hands of the Government, nothing would be more in accordance with the principles of eternal justice than hanging him as a duly tried, condemned and sentenced traitor. It would be an act that would strengthen the Government at home and elevate the Nation abroad. The opportunity may never happen, nevertheless it is well enough to think of it; so that the Government, instructed by public sentiment, commit no mistake.

The opinion prevails quite extensively that DAVIS, as the head traitor, deserves nothing short of hanging. There is some satisfaction in saying it; but there would be more satisfaction in acting it. The opinion is broad enough to include several of his coadjutors, and the sentiment is deep enough to stand the hanging of them all. Should this rebellion end with none of them hanged, a feeling of deep regret would live a long time in the hearts of loyal men. The sentiment, either as an abstract or a practical one, is good enough to be a plank in a platform; and we recommend that, if any body contemplates getting up a new party, it be put in.

The Tariff.

A sufficiently protective tariff would seem the most self-evident policy for this nation under any circumstances—that is, whether in commotion or in quiet; whether enjoying peace and a full treasury or engaged in war with large expenses to be met.

The proper object of financial government is to make the most of native resources and to let not a dollar go out of the pocket for supplying wants that by proper management may be satisfied from those resources. Individual economy is the type of the national. Let a farmer pay money for things that he may just as well extract from his land, his sheep and his cattle, with the aid of his brains, and the result is a poor farm and a poorer owner.

Let a man in any pursuit barter his money for the product of others, leaving his own resources untouched or but poorly developed, and the inevitable result is a comparatively poor business with a dwarfed man at its head. One man saves, another squanders. One gets rich—or at least becomes independent—upon low wages, while another is kept poor though on four times the pay. The former, when he wants anything, first draws upon *himself*—his ingenuity, his scraps of time, his bits of material, applying his knowledge of what other men have done. If he needs to spend at all, it is for what these will not furnish, and a cent at a time. The squanderer looks on amazed. How is it done? *He* can't more than *live* on four times the money, yet here is a man extracting more comfort out of half a moiety of *his* income. But the greatest feature (and this the man of no resources overlooks) in the whole matter is the *development* of the individual. Society reaps the benefit from this—the whole world is the gainer.

"Sauce for the goose *should be* sauce for the gander." Strip the question of sophistry, and the *nation* stands in the *man's* shoes. Whatever we have *got* that we need for use we should work up, until the absolute requirement exceeds our supply. Then only should we eke out from the stores of others. What though we work rudely and more expensively than others—the very process skills us, and, after all, it is cheaper than buying the whole commodity elsewhere. As for what we have *not* got, the true economy is to see if we can not do without it, before parting with our earned funds for a doubtful necessity. Keep your money in your pocket as long as you can. You can better afford to put it from one pocket into another—that is, pay any amount of excise tax to your own Government—than to hand a large portion over to another, for imported stuffs that you might produce yourself. By this policy we shall gain individually, and as a whole. The "Government" don't want to grow rich, but must have enough to pay expenses. Now, if you pay *taxes*, instead of *duties*, to the Government, we shall save all the profit the foreigner would make off his goods, and have our mines worked in the bargain.

What then is the duty of the Government? Is it not to destroy foreign competition on our soil? Give us the means whereby we shall be able to supply all the national requirements in the shape of taxes,—and then *tax us fully* to carry on the machinery of the government. What if labor costs more here. Will it not invite labor from abroad and thus cheapen itself, at the same time furnishing more taxables and cheapening the cost of Government per capita?

Let the statesmen now considering the subject apply the simple parallel rule of individual economy. Let them reflect that if the consumer has even to pay more for a home product than for a foreign, yet it is all *among ourselves*, and home competition will soon equalize this. If we wear less silk, we shall the sooner learn to make them. If it costs us more to build a railroad, we shall still be better able to pay the bill.

Protect us—fully, and then tax us to your heart's content.

The Russians have at last conquered the Circassians. On the 1st of April a great battle was fought, with large loss on either side; but the Circassians were finally defeated, and seeing no hope in the future of being able to successfully carry on a contest they have so long and so spiritedly maintained, they are making arrangements to emigrate to Turkish soil. The Turkish Government favors the idea, and has sent five steamers to take off the refugees if the Russian Government will allow it.

What Grant is Fighting.

Practically GRANT is fighting the rebellion massed in Lee's army. Having whipped that, there will be little left of the military power of the South. The leaders will have nothing remaining in their hands to sustain themselves, terrorise over the people, or point to as the ground of hope. By concentrating the Rebellion thus, DAVIS & Co. expected to derive the advantage of superiority: whereas the result, as the events of every hour are proving, will be, they will lose everything by giving GRANT a chance to smash them in one batch—to destroy altogether the offensive power of the Rebellion.

In a certain sense GRANT is fighting in half a dozen places at the same time. Everywhere his plan is at work—except west of the Mississippi—he washes his hands of that wretched business. That plan is aiming deadly blows at the heart of the Confederacy from different points. Though himself on the Rapidan, in the Wilderness, on the Po, at Spottsylvania, and always square up to LEE, pounding the breath out of him,—he is, by the skill of his arrangements, everywhere,—at Dalton, on the James, in Western Virginia, in the Valley of the Kanawha, and wherever move forward our columns, "all parts of one stupendous whole."

We scarcely know whether to admire most the plan itself, as it is gradually unfolded, or the way it is carried out; taken together, they declare to the world the manner of man of Lieut. Gen. GRANT, and proclaim that the end of the Rebellion draws near.

General Intelligence.

The New Traveling Post Office, which was constructed in New York, has arrived in Washington. It is thus described: "The car is forty feet in length, and admirably fitted with desks, boxes, pouches, and bags, all the facilities requisite for the distribution of mail matter destined for places diverging from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and such a general assortment made as will materially facilitate the delivery of letters and newspapers in Washington and New York. The few trials thus far are merely experienced, but promise entire success.

Major Abbott, of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. His father, Judge Abbott, of Lowell, Massachusetts, an eminent lawyer, has lost three sons in this slave-breeders and slave-drivers' war.

The river opposite Bermuda Hundred, where General Butler landed, is a favorite place for shad fishing, and the government had for some time monopolized the fisheries, forbidding the inhabitants, under severe penalties, to supply their own wants.

The public debt of the United States on the 10th of May, as ascertained from an official source, is as follows:

	Amount.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$812,836,162	$49,472,714
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	404,191,935	22,109,429
Debt bearing no interest	500,222,314	.....
Total	$1,720,248,411	$81,582,145

The new dome of the Capitol at Washington is to be at once pushed forward to its completion. The balance of the material is now on hand and lies in immense piles around the east front of the Capitol and in the portioces of the unfinished wings. It is all of iron, manufactured by a firm in New York city, and weighs 7,000,000 of pounds.

Adjutant General Russell has kindly consented to loan the flags of veteran regiments, which have returned, to the Sanitary Fairs about to take place in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. A portion will be sent to each city—those of regiments which were formed in the East to Philadelphia, and those of the West to Pittsburgh. Mrs. General Geo. G. Meade, it is said, introduced the idea, and we have no doubt but that it will be one of the most important features in the Fair.

A jury in New York city has just rendered a verdict of three thousand dollars in favor of a young lady, who was run over and severely injured by a butcher's cart. The verdict was under instructions of the Supreme Court, and is a wholesome warning to those drivers who seem to imagine that the public highways were made especially for their use and belong exclusively to them. The streets of a city are the property equally of the whole people, and such citizens must take care to use them so as not to injure his neighbor.

An inquest on the bodies of twelve men and boys killed by the explosion of a boiler at the iron works of Messrs. Thomas and W. E. Johnson, near West Broomwich, England, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter as well against those gentlemen as against their engine-tender Wm Bagnall. The scientific evidence went to show that the explosion had taken place from over-pressure, which was inferred to be either the result of carelessness on the part of the engineer, or a culpable negligence on the part of the employers.

At the municipal election in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Thomas A. Boyle, "Union National," was elected mayor by five hundred majority over two competitors. The City Council is also "Union National."

On Friday the body of Brigadier General Hays was escorted to the cars, at Washington, by the friends and admirers of the deceased, with modest military ceremony. A section of a battery was present, and the coffin, shrouded by a flag, was borne upon a platform raised over the gun. To the music of the Invalid Corps Band, a mournful cortege of officers, most of whom seemed to have been often upon the perilous edge of battle, moved to the railroad station, and there paid their last sad honors to a man who was as chivalrous in the field as genial in social life. Demonstrations like this, in humble quarters of that city, strangely contrast with the terrific scenes of the battlefield, where those now dead heroes thundered in the flies of war.

Gen. Joshua T. Owen, the gallant commander of the Irish brigade, whose death we announced on Friday, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Washington county, where he received a collegiate education. On his removal to Philadelphia, he entered as a law student, the office of Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., and upon his admission to the bar, soon attracted the favorable notice of the community. He bore an active part in the local politics of the time, and occupied a seat for some time in the City Councils. When the war began he recruited the 69th Pennsylvania, and entered the field as its commander. His ability as a leader soon earned his promotion to a Brigadier Generalship, and when the Pennsylvania regiments were attached to the Irish Brigade, Gen. Owen was called to that command. In their midst he battled, at their head he fell.

It is encouraging in these days of "Five-Twenties" and "Ten-Forties" to be reminded that a debt of $127,000,000 owed by our population of only eight millions and a half, in 1816, was totally extinguished in eighteen years.

On Saturday evening, in Detroit, Michigan, a very keen stroke of lightning struck on Michigan avenue, nearly opposite Blindbury's Hotel, killing a woman and very severely injuring her husband, who were walking along the street. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Canelly were the unfortunate objects of the stroke. Mrs. Canelly was straightway taken into the hotel, but lived only a few minutes, gasping two or three times and then expiring. Mr. Canelly was severely injured, having his left shoulder and breast completely paralyzed. A street car, crowded with passengers, had only a minute before passed the place struck.

The Springfield Republican, which keeps up a steady fire on imported luxuries, says that "the best dressed women in Springfield does not wear a single article of clothing not made in America—American-grown and American-made.

The New York *Observer*, of the 12th inst., contains a letter from its correspondent at Larnaca, in the Island of Cyprus, (Turkish dominions,) describing a most remarkable *lusus naturæ* recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with *horns growing out of her head*. She has one large horn on the side of her head of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn; besides, three or four cornicles on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the Consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

Eleven hundred and ninety emigrant, for America, left the port of Sligo, Ireland, in the two weeks ending the 26th of April.

The additional stock necessary to double the track of the road from Baltimore to Sunbury has all been subscribed at par, and the company will at once proceed with the work. The board of directors held a special meeting at the Calvert station, on Friday last, the 7th inst., and declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., and an extra dividend of three per cent., payable on all stock held on the 15th inst.; and also on the instalments paid in on the new stock. The dividends are payable on and after the 25th inst., clear of National and State taxes.

The verdict in the case of Surgeon-General Hammond, recently tried by the court martial of which Major General Oglesby is President, is made up and has been submitted to the President for his approval or disapproval.

Among the killed are Brig. Gens. Stevens and Rice. The latter lived about two hours after being taken to the hospital. Just previously to his death, he requested to be turned, and on being asked which way, replied, "Turn my face towards the enemy." Those were his last words. Before he died he suffered the amputation of a leg near the thigh.

The wheat crop in Perry county it is said will not average more than one-third the usual amount. The prospect for fruit is good except peaches.

Gen. McDonald has been appointed to the command of the military Department of the Pacific, and will leave for California at an early day.

A mass meeting was held Saturday evening at the Cooper Instute under the auspices of the Lincoln Central Campaign Club, in opposition to the postponement of the Republican National Convention, and in favor of the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, comprising many ladies. The speakers were Gen. Richard Oglesby, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold and Green Clay Smith.

The Lowell *Courier* states that in one of the cotton mills of that city was found a day or two ago in opening some cotton bales, a little cone-shaped article, which was found in the picker room, containing eight or ten percussion caps. On trying them several exploded, and it is supposed that all are good. Had these caps gone into the machinery with the cotton, it is more than probable that a conflagration would have been the consequence. It is undoubtedly true that these caps were put into the cotton by some one of our "erring brethren" down South.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground in England that the submarine cable should be made of the lightest material. A copper wire, with a manilla hemp insulator, is now recommended as the lightest and strongest, yet is heavy enough to sink. The Red Sea and Algiers cables are said to have been destroyed by their own weight.

The paper to be published by the Newspaper Committee of the Philadelphia Fair will be called "*Our Daily Fare*," and twelve numbers will be published at a subscription price of one dollar. The contributors will include writers both in this country and Europe.

The anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at Irving Hall, on Thursday morning in New York. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Gates, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Petit, the Rev. Mr. Thornton, the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the Rev. Dr. Cox and others. The report shows that the Bible has been translated into 250 languages; the receipts amount to $500,578 60; number of books printed, 1,592,196; copies of Scriptures granted to the army and navy, 2,000,000.

A novel law-suit has grown out of John Morgan's march through Indiana. When the great horse-thief was in Corydon, Harrison County, he gave a safe-guard to the three flouring-mills in and near the town for $2,100, two paying $800 each, and one, a Mr. Mauck, $500. Mr. Applegate, the owner of one of the mills, made the bargain and paid the money for all three, the other proprietors having urgent business just then not to see John. When peace once more returned, and the vails of Harrison were once more whitened with fields of flowery glories, Mr. Applegate, very naturally, wanted his money back. Mr. Mauck wouldn't pay it. He hadn't authorized any bargain for the safety of his mill, and he would not be held responsible for that of any body else. So Mr. Applegate has sued Mr. Mauck for $800. Under what head can such a suit come? Is it salvage, damages, money borrowed, accounts stolen, or what?

A correspondent, who has lately visited Salt Lake City, thus speaks of the chief city of the Mormons: The Mecca of the Mormons occupies one-fourth of the bottom of a huge saucer, the remaining three-fourths being at present partly arable land and partly desert. The Wasatch mountains form the sides of the saucer, and, with portions of another range, encircle the city, shutting it from the outer world with a wall too high for even the odor of sanctity to escape over the mountain tops. Approaching from the west, you cross the Jordan, have the great Salt Lake to your left, and the city spread out in quadrilaterals before you, more like a huge map than a human city. High up, and away to the right, occupying what is geographically termed "a bench," is Camp Douglas, the big guns of which frown upon the city, three miles off, to remind Brigham, his children, and such of their numerous as a patent of nobility, and glistening eyes will attest the general admiration and love of whomsoever may justly claim to have fought throughout the Spottsylvania battles in the Army of the Potomac

To Lieut. Gen. Grant the Nation's love and gratitude will be fervent and unmeasured. The Army of the Potomac hardly knew him a month ago; it knows him now and evermore. Had he shared the current estimate of Northern cities, his misconception would have been natural; but he knew its worth instinctively, and trusted implicitly to its valor and devotion. The result proves that he was right, and that that Army has at last found its true leader. Let us harbor no shadow of doubt that, under his guidance, that Army will promptly and thoroughly complete the work to which it has been called, and to which it has now proved itself so nobly adapted.

A correspondent writing from the battle field on the 12th says: Gen Grant has already won the hearts and confidence of the army, although he fights them as they have never been fought before. Were he not leaving his wounded to the merciless guerrillas, he would have to-day been much nearer to Richmond than he is.

At a recent meeting of the Archæological Association in London, the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne exhibited the signet-ring of the celebrated Cæsar Borgia. This remarkable object of Roman art is of gold, slightly enameled, with the date 1503. Round the inside is the motto, *Fays cegue doys avien que pourra*. A box drops into the front, having on it "Borgia" in letters reversed, and round it the words *Cor unum, una via*. At the back is a side within which, it is related, Borgia concealed the poison he had in the habit of dropping into the wine of his unsuspecting guests. The signet is contained in an elegantly chased silver box surmounted by a jewel.

The American Telegraph Company transmitted from Washington on Thursday, to the press of the country, fifty-eight thousand seven hundred words, the largest amount ever sent for the press in one day.

Personal.

Rev. Joseph H. Stevenson, of the last Senior Class, Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., has accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregations of Brownsville and Little Redstone, and was, on Wednesday, May 4th, 1864, elected their pastor by a unanimous vote.

Maj. Gen. McDowell was in Washington on Thursday, looking well and hearty.

Finley Anderson, one of the New York *Herald's* correspondents, who was captured on the Mississippi river, and held prisoner by the rebels about a year, was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, his right arm having been hit by a fragment of shell.

Col. George A. Woodward, son of Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia, who has been reported as slain in the late battles on the Rapidan, is alive and well. The Col. Woodward who fell was another man.

Col. Locke, who claims to have been chosen to Congress from the First District of Arkansas, is now in Washington, awaiting the report of the Committee on Elections in regard to his claim.

The New York *Tribune* announces that Gen. A. S. Webb is not dead. He was badly wounded in the leg below the knee. He was at latest advices to his wife—now in Washington—at Fredericksburg, awaiting transportation to Washington, and will be brought to New York as soon as his condition will permit.

Rev. John R. Warner, for many years a resident of Pittsburgh, lectures in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. The subject of his lecture is the "The battle of Gettysburg. Mr. W. is a most effective speaker and a graphic delineator of the Gettysburg incidents to which he has been an eye witness. Why cannot he be induced to deliver his lecture in Pittsburgh?

The President has nominated to the Senate General John G. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the Defences of Washington, to be Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, vice General Totten, deceased. General Barnard has declined the honor, and the President, to-day, sent to the Senate the name of Colonel Richard Delafield, of the Engineer Corps, to fill the place of Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Maj. Gen. Richard Sprigg Canby, who supersedes Generals Banks and Steele, was born in Kentucky, in 1819, and graduated at West Point in 1839, in the same class with Gen. Halleck. He entered the regular army as lieutenant of infantry July 1, 1839, and did good service in Mexico. When the regular army was increased at the beginning of the war, he was made colonel of the 19th, and placed in command of the sub-department of New Mexico. He was made brigadier general March 31, 1863, and commanded in New York at the time of the riot.

Brig. Gen. Shaffer was wounded and taken prisoner in the Wilderness, while fighting like a hero.

John B. Gough is lecturing in Philadelphia on his favorite theme—Temperance. The proceeds of the lectures are given to the U. S. Commission for the benefit of the wounded in the late battles in Virginia.

NAVAL FIGHT OFF WILMINGTON.—The Boston *Journal* gives an extract from a letter dated off New Inlet, near Wilmington, May 7th:

Four rebel steamers came out last night. One was the rebel iron clad North Carolina, similar to the Atlantic. She was supposed to be a blockade runner, and chased off shore. At daylight the iron-clad returned under the guns of the fort. The Henrique and Nansemond were near, and the Niphon to the northward. One shot from the North Carolina went through the Henrique's smoke stack. The other three rebel steamers did not come out from under the guns of the fort. No attempt was made to prevent the iron-clad from getting back. Another visit was expected by daylight, when we will probably see some warm work.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, remarks that the sudden changes in the popularity of our political and military chieftains, leads to the almost mournful inquiry: "What is lasting distinction?" As an illustration, reference is made to "the spontaneous triumph which overwhelmed Gen. BANKS in his last visit" to Boston. "On that very day," says the *Advertiser*, "that favorite of the people was congratulated by a friend on the hold he had on the public favor. 'Yes, madam,' said he, with his grave smile, 'and the first mistake I make they will forget it all.' His prophecy proves true."

A BLACK MAN PITCHES INTO PARKER PILLSBURY.—At the anti-slavery meeting in New York, on Wednesday, Parker Pillsbury was fairly shelled out of his position by Jeff. Davis' coachman. Parker had been declaring against President Lincoln, and said that he did not vote at the last election and would not now vote for Lincoln, when the ex-coachman got up and said, "Mr. Chair, I'se want to be heard." Having obtained liberty, he is reported to have spoken as follows:

Mr. President—I'se wants to say a leetle on de question. The last gemman as say Mr. Linkum was a good man. He say he did not duty. Now, the gemman who didn't do his duty, for he didn't vote, he says, and I'se don't want anybody to talk about others not doing their duty, when dey doesn't do it demselves (great applause and laughter). Mr. Linkum he be very slow coach; pray de Lord they might never have a slower coach; but he drives him fast and sure (applause). He drives just as fast as de people let him. (Applause.) Tell him to go faster and he go.

If he send down General Jackson with millions men de rebels fall on dere knees and take de oath of 'legience, (laughter), and de black man be a slave again. He work slow but sure. Den if he took Mister Fremont's advice, 'bout de Proclamation, the rebels would return to keep their niggers. So he goes right straight along, and he is the best friend of the black man. (Applause.) I'se a citizen, I'se going to vote for Mr. Linkum next time. (Great applause and laughter.)

GEN. SIGEL'S COMMAND.

Probable Operations of Gens. Crooks and Averill.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* has "received a letter from Capt. John Carlin, formerly of the Wheeling Battery, but now Chief of Ordnance in the Department of West Virginia, dated 'In the field, near Strasburg, May 10,' This was last Tuesday, and at that time Gen. Sigel's army was there, and, of course, that fact renders the dispatch published yesterday about Sigel's having cut the Lynchburg road altogether impossible.

"Gen. Sigel, at Strasburg, was at least 75 miles from Gen. Grant, and about 120 miles from any point on the direct line of rail between Richmond and Lynchburg. So that the dispatches about his having struck a blow at any vital point is all a piece of poor guess work.

The *Intelligencer* thinks that it was not intended that General Sigel should vacate the Valley before General Grant had crushed Lee back so far as to put out of the question all danger of a rebel diversion in that direction. The forces that said to have been heard from by Grant, are presumed to be those sent out from Kanawha under Crooks and Averill. That command says the *Intelligencer*, "has had abundant time to reach Lynchburg, being, when last heard from, about eighty miles from there. Still Lynchburg is not the desirable and vital point to strike at, important as the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee road at that point would be in a local point of view. The mortal spot to hit would be Burksville Junction—the point where the Virginia and Tennessee road crosses the Richmond and Danville line, which is about sixty miles Southwest of Richmond, and about forty-five west of Petersburg. This point being once destroyed, allowing the Petersburg and Richmond road to have been effectually disabled by Butler, and the rebels would be cut off entirely and completely from the South."

CHARLESTOWN, W. V., May 13.

A female refugee from below reports meeting a portion of our army four miles from Lewisburg, last Sunday. All is quiet.

The Army of the Potomac—Lieut. Gen. Grant.

Every loyal heart will respond unreservedly to the following from the N. Y. *Tribune*:

Rejoicing most intensely, as we do rejoice, over this achievement for our country's sake, we glory in it also for the sake of that heroic, long-suffering Army of the Potomac. More gallant soldiers the world never knew. Their history has been so checkered with reverses that it stood grossly misjudged and undervalued almost universally down to this week. It was quite generally believed unable to cope with an equal number of Rebels; and some of its commanders have seemed to share in this impression. That Army now stands nobly vindicated. By more than a week of incessant combat, wherein at least one-fourth of its numbers have been stricken down, through privation, endurance, achievement, persistency, and heroic contempt of agony and death, it has demonstrated its right to be deemed the peer of any army on earth. Till the last of its members sleep in death, his children will honor their heritage as a patent of nobility, and glistening eyes will attest the general admiration and love of whomsoever may justly claim to have fought throughout the Spottsylvania battles in the Army of the Potomac

DIED:

WILLIAMS—On Saturday, the 14th inst., in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., AGNES WILLIAMS, relict of Robert Williams, dec'd, and mother of Hon. Thomas Williams, in the eighticth year of her age.

NOTICE.—Lost out of a sunk boat about one hundred barrels CRUDE OIL, marked No. 12. Any person catching this Oil will be liberally paid for their trouble, by reporting to me at my office, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way.
my16:6t H. McKELVY.

FOR SALE.—A first class OIL FLAT-BOAT, 115 by 14 feet, with two splendid Horses, four sets Harness, Saddles Bridles and Halters, with Stove Cooking Utensels, Dishes, &c., in good running order, nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of GEORGE W. HUMBERT,
Office of P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Penn Street Depot.
may16:6t

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of a warrant issued from under the hand and seal of R. H. Kerr Esq., Justice of the Peace, of McClure township, Allegheny County, I will expose for sale on SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the TAVERN HOUSE of John Hartman, in said township—ONE BAY MARE, 5 years old and about 14 hands high, taken up as estray.
SAM'L FAUGHNER,
my16:3t Constable McClure township.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have associated with us ALBERT H. CHILDS, as a partner in our firm. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name and style of A. H. CHILDS & CO.,
JAS. H. CHILDS & CO.

A. H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE FLAX MILL.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags, Carpet Chain, Family Batting, &c., &c.
my16:6cw

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—VALUABLE Business Stand, No. 376 Penn street, opposite the C. & P. R. R. Freight Depot.
2-story Dwelling House, No. 95 Liberty street.
Desirable Building Site in East Liberty.
2 lots on Locust and Gibbon streets, Pittsburgh.
2 lots on Forbes street, north side, Pittsburgh.
1 lot on Forbes street, south side, Pittsburgh.
2 lots on Congress street, Pittsburgh.
2 lots on Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh.
4 lots on Washington street, Birmingham.
3 lots on Washington street, Birmingham.
my16 S. S. BRYAN, 59 Fourth street.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
my15

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BLACKSMITHS, RIVETERS,
Chippers, Fitters, Drillers and Laborers. The highest wages will be given. Apply at the Gun Boat Yard of TOMLINSON, HARTUPEE & CO., on the Monongahela river, near the Soho Bridge. ma10:6w

HORNET RASPBERRY.
This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.
J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. del

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [5028

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 77, December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce, MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.
To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.
JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-41-11-z-w

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES IN NEW YORK.
R. H. Gallaher & Brother, Brokers,
No. 18 WILLIAM street, New York.
BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.
N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. feb27

PANEL PAPERS.—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne. In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON
ja3

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local on First Page.

Obsequies to General Hays.

Imposing and Solemn Ceremonies.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY.

Address by the Rev. Dr. Paxton.

Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather on Saturday afternoon, an immense concourse of people lined Wood street in the vicinity of the First Presbyterian Church, whilst the spacious edifice was filled to overflowing, all drawn thither to witness the funeral ceremonies of the late Brigadier-General Alexander Hays. Since the beginning of this desolating war, Pittsburgh has been repeatedly called upon to mourn the loss of her noblest sons; but, perhaps, it were not amiss to say that no event in the course of the war has caused such an overshadowing gloom in this community as the death of General Hays. We have before announced the arrival of his body, and its being escorted to the residence of his father-in-law, John B. McFadden, Esq., by a company of the Invalid Corps. On Friday evening the remains were moved to the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, and Saturday morning the doors were thrown open to the eager throng who were anxious to take a last look at the gallant dead. The coffin was placed on a bier in the vestibule of the Church, tastefully draped with the national flag. On the top was displayed the five swords which had been worn by Gen. Hays in his campaign in Mexico and of the present war, all of which had been presented to him as a testimonial of his valuable services on the tented field. A beautiful wreath of white flowers and evergreens also adorned the coffin. The face of the corpse alone was visible. The crowd that gathered to view the remains passed in at the door of the church next to Virgin alley, and after lingering a moment, were ushered out at the upper or Sixth street door. A guard of soldiers was in attendance, and every politeness was shown to the public. During the time the body lay in state, thousands of our citizens visited the church, and all seemed to be deeply moved at the spectacle of one so noble and so brave now sleeping in the cold embrace of death.

At one o'clock the lid of the coffin was closed, when it was carried into the church and placed in front of the altar, which was draped in mourning and covered with the American flag, entwined with wreaths of laurel. Previous to the commencement of the funeral services, the deep-toned organ chanted a solemn dirge, which seemed to inspire the audience with feelings of reverential awe, whilst, at intervals, the report of minute guns, fired from a section of Knaps' Battery, was heard in the distance combining, in unison with the solemnity of the occasion. The services were opened by Rev. Dr. Howard, who read that old, familiar and appropriate hymn:

"Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound,
My ears attend the cry;
Ye living men come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie."

Which was sung by the choir with a feeling and pathos befitting the solemn occasion. Dr. Howard then read appropriate portions of the sacred Scriptures, after which he offered up a most fervent and appropriate prayer. Rev. Dr. Paxton, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, then proceeded to address the assemblage in a manner befitting the interesting and solemn occasion, touching upon the life, public services, and heroic deeds of the deceased. In the course of his remarks, the reverend gentleman said:

The battle of Water'oo saved Europe, but it clad all England in mourning. So the battle of the Wilderness saved our country, but it has filled the nation's heart and the nation's homes with sorrow. The glad sound of victory rings through the land, mingled with the groans of the dying, and the wail of the widow and the orphan. How many homes will be all the more darkened—how does the land mourn and the heart of the nation sigh under its weight of woe! But we verily believe our country is saved. Heroic men have cheerfully given their lives for its safety, and heroic women have given their husbands and sons as martyrs to truth and freedom.

All honor to the nation's heroes. "A profound admiration for heroic character is one of the most deeply-seated, as it is one of the most common, sentiments of human nature. One of the earliest inspirations of our childhood is to pay the instinctive homage of our applause to the man who proves himself a hero." Under the inspiration of this same feeling now, (which is one of the most natural and noble feelings of our humanity,) we have assembled to do honor to one who has done honor to us and to our common country. To recount, in brief, the varied events of his patriotic life is his best eulogium.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays was the son of Gen. Samuel Hays, of Venango County, Pa. He was born in 1820—graduated from the military academy at West Point in 1844—in the same class with Commander Grant, whose friendship and confidence he always enjoyed—entered immediately into the service of his country as a lieutenant, in the 4th regiment of infantry, in the army of observation then stationed in Louisiana. At the opening of the war with Mexico he was one of the first to enter the field, and fought with distinguished gallantry in the battles of Palto Alto and Resaca de la Palma, capturing, in connection with the brave and lamented Lieut. Woods, of Mifflin County, the first gun that was wrested from the enemy. Returning home he enlisted and disciplined 200 men and joined the army at Vera Cruz and marched with it to the relief of the besieged garrison at Puebla. He was there, as a reward of merit, honored with an appointment as aide de camp to Gen. Lane, and proceeding with him upon an expedition against the Mexican guerillas, was engaged in many severe skirmishes and sanguinary conflicts in their march to the City of Mexico.

His record during the whole Mexican war was that of a brave and skillful soldier, whose courage could be trusted in any emergency, and whose ability to execute was equal

The Captors and Captured.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following description of a scene at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, when the prisoners taken by HANCOCK—the MURAT of the army—were brought up:

A most interesting scene is now before us at headquarters. Maj.-Gen. Ed. Johnson, who, with his whole division, was captured this morning, has just been brought up, under charge of an officer, to headquarters in the woods, where Gens. Grant and Meade and their staffs are seated around a bivouac fire. Gen. Meade, who had been an old friend of Gen. Johnson, shook hands with him and introduced him to Gen. Grant.

"Formerly of the Sixth Infantry ?" inquires the Lieutenant-General. "Yes," replies the rebel General, "You were of the Fourth, and we were both in the same brigade." Of course military ettiquette precluded any other inquiries than those of a purely personal character. To the question whether Gen. Wadsworth was dead, he replied that such was his belief, though he was not positive. Our Generals, Seymour and Shaler, who we e captured in the battle of the Wilderness, he had yesterday seen at Lee's headquarters. Longstreet he reports as severely but not mortally wounded. Almost all the staff appear to have been old friends and acquaintances of Johnson, and numerous mutual inquiries in regard to old army comrades are being made. General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, when he met Johnson had a mind to make a set speech, but the old familiar formula, "Ed., I'm glad to see you," came out in a salutation to which Johnson replied: "Well, Hunt, under the circumstances, I am not glad to see you." He spoke of the abomination of such a country as the Wilderness to fight in; spoke of the capture of his divis'on, but said, with a quiet, good-natured manner, that he would have a hot time of it yet. Johnson is a stout built fellow, with a strong, rough face, but his dress is in bad condition, and his slouched hat, with his brownish gray hair sticking out through an apperture at the top, is such as even a New York dead rabbit would scorn to sport.

An Aid who has just come in from Gen. Hancock's headquarters says that when the captured Gen. Stuart—G. H.—was brought in, Hancock extended his hand, but the high-born captive drew back, saying that "his feelings would not allow him to shake hands"—an incident which has created a merry laugh at headquarters.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, May 16, 1864, for two thousand (2,000) cavalry horses, to be delivered at the Government Stables in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, within fifty (50) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full finished, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high from five (5) to nine (9) years old, in good condition, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and strictly enforced in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to make the contract when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this office, or to the United States Quartermaster, at Harrisburg, Penn.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Bids for fifty (50) horses and upward will be entertained.

Bids for the entire number of horses required are invited.

Payment will be promptly made on completion of contract.

No mares will be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any other information will be promptly given on application, personally or by letter, to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

Purchase in the open market will be continued at Harrisburg until the contract is awarded. Price, one hundred and forty-five dollars ($145) per head. Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for eight (8) horses or more. my10

AUCTION SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Sersburg, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.

ap29:1tillJune25.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

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Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
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Generals of the United States Army;
" Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.

Copies of fine Engravings.

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PITTOCK'S,
opposite Postoffice.
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PEACH TREES,

of the best varieties.

J. KNOX,
ap21:tf No 29 Fifth street.

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We have a good supply of all the valuable kinds.

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no16-6m

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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se5:1y

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LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and MEDINGS, which will be made to order in a superior my8

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—

The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

ja28:2m HOWARD WORRELL.

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FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

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THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,

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EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Hides,

Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. de3:6m

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

Round Braid Shoe Laces,

To which we invite the attention of dealers.

SLATER & SOUTH,

my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third.

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL

se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.

JNO. H. HAMPTON,
my5-ow W. C. MORELAND.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe6:1y

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MNUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CRALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.

se10:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

LINNEUS RHUBARB

Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at

J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

STORE SHADES

Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

DR. P. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

S. S. BRYAN,

Notary Public,

No. 59 FOURTH STREET,

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

fe16:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

NOTICE.—The firm of WILSON, CARR & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th ult., JOHN A. WILSON having sold his interest in the firm to his late partners, JESSE W. CARR and DAVID MCCANDLESS, who will continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business at 94 WOOD STREET, as heretofore.

The style of the firm will remain unchanged.

JOHN A. WILSON,
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID MCCANDLESS.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 5, 1864. my9:6w

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK of

NEW GOODS,

They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
my11 77 and 79 Market street.

CLOAKS,

IN SILK AND CLOTH

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains,	**Quilts,**
Vestibule Lace,	**Hosiery,**
Sun Shades,	**Parasols,**
Linen Goods,	**Sheetings,**
Pillow Casings,	**Balmorals,**
Hoop Skirts,	**Collars,**
Fine Muslins,	**Towelling.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

my9

PLAIN CHINTZES,

FIGURED AND STRIPE CHINTZES,

CHINTZE BRILLIANTS,

STRIPE BRILLIANTS,

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FOR

TRAVELLING SUITS,

GRENADINE SILKS AND

GOAT'S HAIR SHAWLS,

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,

ENTIRELY NEW,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

my6

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SOFT FINISH JACONETTES;
NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS;
WHITE SWISS AND TARLTONS;
BIRD EYE LINENS;
WHITE AND BUFF POCKETHANDKERCHIEFS;
JACONETTE EDGINGS;
do. INSERTINGS;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS;
do INSERTINGS;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
SHAWLS AND SACQUES;

A very large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED, AT

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

my3

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

CABINET ORGANS.

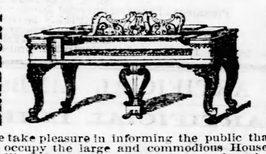
CABINET ORGANS

NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap23 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.

BRADBURY  BRADBURY

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneams, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

mh25

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as WaterCoolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap4

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap28 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings for the quarter ending March 31, ult., payable (free of Government tax,) on and after the 16th day of May, prox., at the general office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, to the stockholder whose stock is registered there, and at the Agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanfer & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.

The transfer books of the Company will close at three o'clock p. m. on the 2d of May, prox., and will remain closed till ten o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ap13-td W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja21-tc

CORONER.—JOHN MCCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps, and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire boilingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the taade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pensaylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imita ions. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh3:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh3:1m **H. CHILDS & CO.**

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, MCCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Age

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to R. HUME, Principal,

Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.

ap23:tf

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars, by

R. L. WOLCOTT,
de23:1yw No. 70 Chatham Square, New York.

MACKEREL.—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
ja2

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 2d, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a FIVE PER CENT. (5) on the capital stock, free of tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst.

my11:ew GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.

my4:ow H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

my4:ow J. W. COOK, Cash.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst.

my4:ow F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes.

my4:ow JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cash.

PROPOSALS.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

ap21:7w-1t-a-w

SAW MILLS.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se26:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe4:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,

No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,

se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

Ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

SEWING MACHINES,

**ERNEST AXTHELM.

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The news keeps so favorable that business of all kinds, which had become very unsettled by the exciting intelligence from the seat of war, has resumed almost its wonted steadiness. Trade begins to move on again; and the opinion is almost general, that our army under Grant will continue to "move on the enemy's works," as its leader did at Fort Donelson. The success which has crowned his efforts thus far, is only a prelude to more signal ones. Lee is supposed to be mustering his forces for another stand against the advance of the Federal army, and we may look for another great battle.

—Gold, contrary to expectations, maintains a pretty uniform rate of premium amid the clangor of arms, and the telegrams of Union victories. The operations in it are said to be in large amounts at short time by parties confident that the premium will yield to a further succession of military successes.

—Currency is becoming very abundant at our various banking houses, and still rapidly accumulating. The rates of discount will soon be advanced. Verylikely during this week it will be put up to 7 per 1 per cent. The movement inaugurated at Chicago against all bank circulation other than that which is equivalent to "green-backs," is expected to have some effect on the currency market. It is a sort of a "mad dog cry" against the bills of the Eastern banks. If it becomes general all over the West it will depreciate the New England currency very sensibly, and finally cause the bulk of it to be withdrawn from circulation. There will, however, be no great change in this respect during suspension of specie payments, or during the war.

—To-day at Chicago begins the practical working of the new currency reform. All transactions must be made upon a legal-tender "greenback," or its equivalent basis. Bank notes redeemed in Chicago are the equivalents. The owners of the Illinois banks, it is said, have made arrangements to redeem their circulation in that city with legal tender notes.

"On the Stock Exchange to-day," says Saturday's N. Y. *Times*, "there was intense interest manifested in the battle news in Virginia. The reading of the dispatch of the Secretary of War, of the events to noon yesterday, in the Board of the Exchange, was welcomed by a warm round of applause. It will not be forgotten that one of the heroes of yesterday's great fight, Gen. Hancock, is especialy endeared to the Stock Exchange by his personal interconrse with the Brokers, in support of the Second Army Corps, some few months ago. The news of the day caused a partial decline in the Railway speculation, and a decline of 3 per cent. in Gold, and 3@4 per cent. in bills on London. The latter were relatively cheaper in Currency rates than Gold. The Bank of Commerce was a considerable drawer, yesterday and to-day, from 191 to 189 per cent. Other drawings were quoted, this afternoon, at 187@188 per cent. Money is easy at 6 per cent, to the Brokers. The Government Securities were firm to-day on the 5-20s and larger date Loans, and the sales of the new 10-40s by the First National Bank amounted to $248,250."

—The following summary exhibits the condition of the Banks of the State of New York on the 12th March, 1864:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$200,399,286
Over-drafts	$5,559 and	536,926
Due from banks		23,753,048
Due from Directors	7,048,824	
Due from Brokers	25,883,815	
Real estate	8,250 and	3,521,359
		22,146,592
Specie		165,350,120
Cash items		
Stocks, Promissory and U. S. Bonds, 7-30 Notes and Certificates of indebtedness		781,800 and 117,159,915
Bonds and Mortgages		4,815,315
Bills of solvent banks and U. S. Demand notes		33,159,241
Bills of suspended banks	$67 and	245
Loss and expense account		786,150
Add for cents		910
Total resources		$516,827,137

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$109,370,105
Circulation	30,974,850
Profits	18,724,708
Due banks	55,613,860
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	5,604,300
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	3,813,956
Due depositors on demand	291,662,726
Amount due others, not included in the above heads	2,962,113
Add for cents	518
Total liabilities	$516,727,137

Three hundred and ten banks doing business and all reported. The more noticeable features of the report are a decrease in specie, bonds and mortgages and circulation, and an increase in Government securities and currency and deposits. Four of Havana, Elmira Bank, International bank, Leonardsville Bank, Lincoln Bank, Merchants' Bank of Erie County and New York Exchange Bank, are closing their business as fast as practicable.

The circulation of the Wisconsin banks is, May 1, $2,695,673—a decrease of $15,620 on the month.

☞Counterfeit 2's on State Bank of Newark, New Jersey, have been put in extensive circulation lately. The bill has red ends with blue and white body, and is an exact imitation of the genuine, but the signatures are poor.

—We give below a statement of the public debt on the 16th of May last. The debt bearing no interest was as follows:

Greenbacks	$441,254,290 12
Fractional Currency	2,547,173 85
Treasury Notes past due	77,550 00
Requisitions	47,341,000 00
	$509,220,313 97

The interest-bearing debt is shown in the subjoined table:

	Gold Int'st.	Currency Int.	Total.
4 pr. ct.	$1,450,000 00	724,292 22	728,742 22
6 do.	44,68,100 10	257,208,642 91	301,816,742 91
5⅔ do.	66,129,125 55		66,429,812 55
6 do.	561,657 950 00	148,254,000 00	710,896,950 00
7.30 do.	136,141,850 00		136,141,850 00
	$812,836,162 55	404,191,935 13	1,218,078,097 68
Interest	49,472,714 74	22,109,429 07	71,582,144 41

The aggregate debt, with the annual interest charges thereon, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
Bearing		
Interest in Coin	$812,836,162 55	$49,472,714 74
Interest in Currency	404,191,935 13	22,109,429 07
No interest	509,220,313 97	
Total	$1,726,248,411 65	$71,582,144 41

In addition to the other currency in circulation, the Government Legal Tender Notes have been increased from $96,620,000 in July, 1862, to $337,616,589 in July, 1863, and amount at present to 5,726,340.

Of the debt bearing no interest, the currency which forms the pricipal part, is as follows:

Two Year Treasury Notes	$85,894,887 40
One Year do	43,000,000 00
	$108,894,887 40
Two Year do. which will become currency 1st June	115,000,000 00
	223,894,887 40
Greenbacks and Fractional Currency	461,801,463 67
	$685,796,351 07

—The New Orleans *Delta* of May 4th in its money column, says:

"The gold market was dull and drooping. The previous excitement appeared to have been followed by a general disposition to stand off for the present and await further developments. We noticed, however, sales of round lots 5 to 9 at limited extent at 98, 99 and 100 per cent. premium. Dealers paid 98 and sold at 100. The only transaction reported in silver was a small amount of half dollars to a dealer at 85 premium. Bank notes continued inactive, but there were some sales of Citizens' by a dealer at 4½ per cent. premium. Nothing was reported in any other. Legal tender notes continue to command a premium of 1@3½ per cent. over city treasury notes, which are the standard of currency and general medium of exchange in the local trade.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum is devoid of activity, and the market is quite unsettled and closes heavy, owing to the joyful news from the army, which sent gold down, and Petroleum has to follow in its course, though most holders do not exhibit much desire to realize, and prefer to die "game," like Lee's army. But the latter is in a fair way of being captured, and then speculators may look out for an explosion. It will not do then to assure us that there is no such stock here or anywhere else. We know better, and know, too, that the stock is being held back at Pittsburgh and other points, in order to sell long lines short and then make a haul. Large quantities of Petroleum are now exposed to the sun on the beach at Pittsburgh, and one spark of fire from a cigar or pipe would destroy the entire quantity. It would be well for the insurance patrol to keep a sharp watch over this oil, lest it might be destroyed, in case the game being played by speculators now may be completely upset by the victories of the Union armies before the beleagured capital of Richmond. The sales are quite trivial, and consist of 600 bbls Crude, on the spot, at 37½c; 500 do do, buyers' option all the month, at 38c; 500 do do, same option, at 38c; 1,500 do do, same option, at 37½c; 300 do, Refined, free, buyers' option all the month, at 67c. This is an extreme rate, as prime Oil can be bought on the spot at 65c, and inferior can be had at 62c. Small sales of common have been made as low as 61½c. Refined bonded opened quiet at 58c, but without finding buyers, declined to 57c for prime White, without attracting the attention of the trade; small sales at 57c. Of call sales, we notice 1,000 Refined bonded, for June, at 55c, and $1 ₱ bbl; 500 do do, same option, at 56c, and $1 ₱ bbl; and 500 do do, for July, at 57½c, and $1 50 ₱ bbl. Benzine is quiet at 35c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.

FLOUR—Weaker, but nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is nominally unchanged—closing weak, sales in the morning, as Smith's 160,000 bus No. 1 Spring, $1 18, $1 19½@1 20. On 'Change, sales were: 80,000 bus at $1 19, $1 19¼@1 20. At Newhall House, this evening, the market was 2c higher and active; sales were: 200,000 bus at $1 21@1 22 for No. 1 Spring—closing firm at $1 22.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 16th, 1864.

Business was dull and almost entirely neglected. The weather was very unfavorable for out door transactions, besides the glorious news from our army in a great measure unfitted dealers for transacting business. At noon the business houses were closed as a tribute to the noble Hays, whose funeral took place at 2 P. M. Both rivers are at flood height, especially the Allegheny. The amount of property carried away was large, a portion of which will be recovered. The oil men who hold oil on the wharf had a busy time removing the oil to save it from being carried away. The steamers Cherokee and Kenton did not get off on Saturday on account of the suspension of business. They will both leave for St. Louis this day. The steamer New York is loading for Cincinnati. She will be the first boat for that point. The Charmer is loading for St. Louis. The Damsel is announced for Nashville.

BUTTER—Was in fair demand. Sales of fresh roll was made at 18@20c, to the extent of 16 packages.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing, but prices are unchanged. Sales 10 bbls at 16c. Prices tend downward.

BACON—Flim and in good demand. The sales, however, were only to a moderate extent. Shoulders—3,500 lbs at 12¾@14c; Sides at 12½@13c; Plain Hams at 17@17½c; S. C. Hams, plain, 18½@19c; canvassed do 20@20½c.

DRIED BEEF—Was steady. Sales 1,000 lbs at 16½@17c.

HAY—Sales of 8 loads at $35 00@40 00, as per quality.

FLOUR.—There was nothing done worthy of special notice. The only transactions were in dray loads to meet the wants of the local trade. Prices were unchanged. Extra, $7,00; Extra Fam., $7,75@8,00. Favorite brands were held at $8,25.

GRAIN.—The market was firm, with a fair demand for certain descriptions and an active one for others. The stock on hand will not admit of large sales. Prices unchanged.

GROCERIES were in steady demand. We have however only small sales to record. Prices were unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 14, 1864.

Business on Saturday was inactive. The sales made were on a moderate scale, the demand being of a local character. On Saturdays we generally have a dull day; the last one was no exception to the general rule. The week's sales show that a heavy business was transacted. Prices were steady and exhibited but few changes. The weather for some days past has been wet. The Allegheny was rising very rapidly on Saturday. Oil dealers, at least those that had failed to remove their oil from the wharf, had a busy time, and had to bring to bear all their ingenuity to save the oil from floating off. This, of conrse, occupied their undivided attention, so that little was left to attend to sales; besides, another drawback was, that business houses were closed at one o'clock, in order to give persons employed in business houses time to attend the funeral of the lamented General Hays. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

Crude—The receipts were not worth recording, being less than 200 bbls. Prices ruled about the same as in our last report. We note a sale of 1,500 bbls, packages returned, at 22½c; 300 bbls do at 23c; 150 bbls do at 23½c, packages included.

Refined—The market was inactive. There was nothing done worth noting; dealers manifested no disposition to operate. Bonded was offered at 50c; free, 60@61c.

Naptha—Holders were firm at 30c for deodorized.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Hill & Thum, 38 bbls; Fisher & Bro, 85 do; N P Logan, 35 do; J Wilkens, 41 do; R Wray, 51 do; H Childs, 34 do; White & Bro, 6 do. Total, 290 bbls.

The Present Run of Coal.

The present run was small. For the best of all reasons there was but a limited amount ready to go. The following is the amount that has left, as near as can be ascertained:

CINCINNATI.

	Barges.	
Lake Erie No 3	10	90,000
Leon	7	65,000
Hercules	7	65,000
Arab	5	50,000
Tigriss	9	85,000
	38	355,000

LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	
Tom Rees	7	65,000
Alps	9	90,000
Warner	7	70,000
Panther	7	70,000
Leopard	7	70,000
Webster	5	50,000
	42	415,000

RECAPITULATION.

Tow-boats	11
Barges	80
Bushels of Coal	770,000

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.

Cotton—Further receipts to a liberal extent, the release of a considerable amount previously under seizure by the U. S. Marshal, and the ample supply previously for sale, are sufficient to have caused buyers to withdraw from the market in the anticipation of prices giving way; but, whatever the cause, there was little or no demand to-day, and we did not hear of a sale (excepting the price list of 112 bales, re-shipment of stingray, at auction, as follows: 11 bales loose at $1,650 for the lot; 14 damaged at $280 ₱ bale; 7 low ordinary at 64¾c; 19 repacked and mixed at 65¼c; 23 ordinary at 74¾c; 19 good ordinary at 77½c; 15 strict low middling at 78½c, and 7 strict good middling at 85c. These figures show great irregularity, some lots commanding more than our outside quotations of last evening, and others selling under inside rates.

Sugar and Molasses—The market remains quiet and unchanged. Yesterday, not reported, 150 hhds good fair sugar sold at 20c ₱ ℔. There were no sales worthy of note to-day. Of molasses, 300 bbls sold, particulars not transpired; and 120 bbls city refinery at $1 per gallon.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—The sales at the auction houses were 264 hogsheads, including only two of trash at $3 50@3 95. Sales of 49 hhds at $4 15@6 05; 80 hhds at $6 10@8 10; 25 hhds at $8 15@10 15; 25 hhds at $10 20@12 25; 28 hhds at $12 25@14 25; 23 hhds at $14 50@16 50; 51 hhds at $16 75@19 00; 15 hhds at $19 25@25@21 25; 6 hhds at $21 50@23 50; 9 hhds at $23 75@25 75; 8 hhds at $26 00@28 00; 2 hhds at $28 25@29 25; and 1 hhd at $3 25.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales of Leaf tobacco at Bodmann's Warehouse were 10 hhds and 20 boxes as follows; 5 hhds Kentucky: 1 at $5; 1 at $5 50; 1 at $5 75; 1 at $8; 5 hhds Va: 1 at $11; 1 at $13; 1 at $14; 1 at $16, 1 at $21; 20 boxes Ohio and Kentucky, ranging from $2 50 to $20. Receipts light.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris and Chatlants warehouse yesterday were 26 hhds.

7 at $3 50@4 90, 6 at $5 25@6 50, 4 at $7 15@8 25, 7 at $10 00@13 00, 4 at $14 00@16 00.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Firmer and prices rather better for all grades except green and damaged lugs. Sales are 88 hhds incluq ng stems at $2 3 scraps at $2 to $3; 14 green lugs at $3 50@5 60; 15 factory do at $5 90@7; 17 planters do at $7 10@10; 11 common shipping leaf at $10 40 to $16 10; 11 medium do at $16 40@18 60; good do at $22@25; 7 common manufacturing leaf at $20 65@31 50; 2 good do at $34 75@37 75; 4 fine do $50 25@70 50; ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 55 hhds were rejected.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market

Iron continues in request, and firm at former figures, the makers being generally sold ahead of their production, and we are only advised of sales of some 800 tuns Anthracite, in lots, at $55 @58, cash, for the three numbers. Of Scotch Pig we hear of no further transactions. Bloons and Boiler Plates are scarce and high. Lots for manufactured Iron generally prices tend upward, with an active demand for all kinds.

Memphis Cotton Market.

CAIRO, May 11.

Eight hundred bales of cotton were sold at Memphis on Saturday. Six hundred bales brought 71c ₱ ℔, and the remainder 74@75c. The total receipts for the week were 3,176 bales, and the shipments 2,200 bales. Middling was quoted at 72@73cc; good middling 75@76c, and fair 77@ 78c.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

There has been received during the past week one raft of lumber from Black river—750,000 feet—for which $25 ₱ M is asked, and $23 is offered.

No log rafts have been received since our last report. The river here is rising from the effect of the late rain, which, if it is extended to the upper country, may give us more logs and lumber.

There is a healthy demand at the yards, and prices are firm, as follows:

1st clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	$55 00@60 00
2d clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	50 00@—
3d clear boards	27 50@30 00
Sheathing	27 50@30 00
Grub plank	22 50@25 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	27 50@30 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	30 00@40 00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	45 00@—
Dressed siding	27 50@30 00
Shingles, A shaved	6 00@—
Shingles, A sawed	5 50@—
Lath, ₱ 1000 feet	7 00@—
Cedar posts, ₱ 100	50 00@60 00
Mulberry do do	35 00@40 00

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—D Wallace, 50 bbls highwines; Hitchcock McCreary & Co, 90 sks barley; W Carr & Co, 400 bbls highwines; J McCully & Co, 100 bbls flour; Beckham & Long, 5 reapers; McCulloch S & Co, 1 crate rags, 40 sks, 1 bbl; Little & Co, 3 kegs lard; L Wild, 8 bbls potatoes, 5 bgs beans, 1 do d apples, 1 do d cherries, 1 do onions, 3 kegs butter, 5 bbls cider; J Daub, 5 bbls eggs; W Smith 15 bbls scrap iron; Rea & K, 6 bbls g apples, 2 do d apples; Hitchcock McC & Co, 3 cars corn; J Barnhall, 213 sks oats, J F Liggett & Co, 437 sks wheat; W & Byran, 126 bbls; Rea & K, 262 bgs oats; J Dorrington, 268 sks oats, 96 bgs middlings.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Park Bros & Co, 250 bf blooms; Singer & N, 400 do do; Lewis, B & D, 10 bbls scrap iron, 3 pcs; Revd Robinson, 10 bbls tobacco; P O Hegan, 13 bbls scrap iron; Hitchcock & McC, 113 bags potatoes; C P Whitney, 1000 feet lumber.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O & B, 1 car iron; McCullough S & Co, 23 sacks rags; Forsythe Bros & Co, 74 bbls refined oil; J W Taylor, 6 sacks flour; Mr Bauiz, 5 sacks wheat; W P Bisk & Co, 1 car salt.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Co, 279 bbls refined for N. Y.
David Kirk, 103 bbls Crude for N. Y.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—B A Fahnestock & Co, 116 empty carboys; Lewis Oliver & Co, 5 kegs washers; M B Snyder, 35 sks flaxseed, 1 do empty sacks; Hutchinson & Co, 54 empty bbls; Head & Metzgar, 6 bxs h h goods, 1 bbl eggs; M Love, 2 head cattle, 9 bbls wine, ½ bbl do, 1 keg do, 1 sack meal; T A McClelland, 4 oil tanks, 1 fire box, 1 tin box, 2 patent fire pumps, 1 deck do, 1 piece lead pipe; Clark fl Co, 13 cks v ware; J Dorrington, 12 bales hay, 45 sks oats; Godfrey & Clark, 324 bdls paper; J R Weldin, 258 bdls paper. J Ogden, 6 bbls ale.

Louisville.

PER THISTLE—John Grier, 12 hhds tobacco; Murtland & Conner, 4 do; J J House, 2 barrels; Spencer & McKay, 12 empty bbls; G B Jones, 35 pkgs; R Hall, 98 plow beans; Clarke & Co, 209 hdds tobacco, 50 bbls whisky.

Kanawha.

PER DELEWARE.—Wm P Beck & Co, 1 bbl and 2 bxs eggs; Clarke & Co, 100 bbls whisky and 20 rolls leather; Spencer & McKay, 8 empty bbls; Brownville packet, 1 coil line; Postley, Nelson & Co, 1 vise; Dorrington & Co, 750 sacks shipstuff and bran; Knox & McKee, 650 sacks do do; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bag furs; R C Loomis, 137 tuns metal.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Ayres	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Deleware	Stevens	Kanawha.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Kanawha.
Thistle	Bates	Nashville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seventeen feet water in the channel and both rivers rising, the Allegheny being the highest. The amount of property destroyed on the Allegheny was large—at least one hundred thousand feet of timber and lumber were swept away.

CAPT. TODD has announced the new steamer Damsel for Nashville.

THE fine packet Argonaut No. 2, Capt Porter, is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Tuesday.

THE suspension of business on Saturday prevented a number of boats from leaving. They will get off to-day.

THE new and splendid steamer Cherokee, Captain W. B. Dravo, being unavoidably detained, will positively leave this day for Saint Louis. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE favorite staamer Charmer, Capt. George D. Moore, is loading for St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations, and clever and attentive officers. Our old friend, Capt. Murdock, presides in the office with credit to himself and with profit for the owners.

THE favorite steamer New York, Captain Lightner, is fast filling up for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Dales, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, leaves on this day for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Kenton is one of the best boats in the trade, has excellent speed, superior accommodations, and careful and experienced officers. Capt. Dunlap is one of the best officers of our acquaintance. He is a thorough steamboatman and a clever gentleman. He has hosts of friends and deserves them all. He is ably assisted by Capt. Sharp Hemphill, one of nature's noblemen. We don't wonder at the popularity of the Kenton.

By reference to our advertising river column it will be perceived that the new and popular steamer Urilda, has been purchased by Capt. W. S. Evans, who takes command the present trip. It is the intention of the new owners to continue her in the Allegheny trade. Our acquaintance with Captain Evans extends back for many years. We take pleasure in recommending him to our up river friends. They will find him honorable and upright in all his transactions, and his word can at all times be relied on. As Captain and Clerk in the Ohio river trade, he stood at the head of his profession. That he will maintain the same position in his new field of operations, we have not a shadow of a doubt. She will leave punctually at 4 p. m. for Oil City.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAMER SILVER CLOUD No. 2, NASHVILLE, May 12, 1864.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, as we were proceeding up the Cumberland river, we came in contact with something very hard, supposed to be a rock, and we at once commenced to fill with water. Having one hundred and seventy-five head of horses on board, we commenced to jump them into the river. About that time the steamer Mercury, Captain Jas. B. Mellon, hove in sight, and kindly came to our assistance, and everything possible was done by Captain M. and his officers. We finally got near shore, and by very hard work got into six and a half feet water, so that the water did not come but about ten inches over the main deck. All hands worked with a will, and by the next day at noon the steamer Silver Cloud was afloat again, and as I write is on her way to Nashville and will arrive this evening. The damage to the boat will not be much. We will lose some three hundred sacks of corn and oats for Government; also a lot of Government ammunition damaged. We were unfortunate and also fortunate in getting raised so soon. All on board are well. Please set to rights any reports that may reach you of the accident, and much oblige, Yours truly,

CHAS. MATHEWS.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from Saturday's *Commercial:*

There is fifteen feet hence to Louisville, six and a half feet in the canal, and four and a half feet in the Indian chute over the falls.

The Lower Ohio is falling, with nine feet from Portland to Cairo. There is four feet in the Cumberland and rising. There is four feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Kentubky river is in a fair navigable condition, with four feet from Cogar's landing to the mouth.

The Nanuie Byers, Montana, Ohio Valley and Olive, from Pittsburgh; Shamrock and Aurora, from Guyandotte; Kate Robinson, from Louisville; Lady Franklin, from Nashville; Colossus and McIndtte, from Cairo, and Silver Moon, from Memphis, are due this afternoon.

The Ohio Valley brought down the Telegraph's trip from Big Sandy.

The Shamrock came in light.

The Lady Franklin discharges 92 bales of cotton here, and has 345 additional bales for Pittsburgh.

The Colossus brought 200 hhds sugar, including the Missouri's Cincinnati sugar.

The America left for Pittsburgh with a full cargo, and crowded with people.

Capt. Wash Kerr, late of the Citizen, was in the city yesterday. We soon expect to find him in command of another steamer.

Freight is offering in moderate quantities here at the following rates: To Pittsburgh, 25@ 30c; Nashville, 8; Louisville, 40@50; Memphis, 85; New Orleans, $1 25@1 40 per hundred.

The Lady Franklin, Capt. E. B. Granger, Marshal Clark, clerk, from Nashville, with 90 bales of cotton for this port, and 345 bales for Pittsburgh; 459 dry hides and other freight.

The America, for Pittsburgh with 200 bbls whisky, 700 bbls flour, 200 bbls pork, and 38 bales cotton from this port.

The Aurora will make a trip to Nashville on Government account.

The Shamrock took a hundred men and a hundred and ninety-five horses to Guyandotte, making the trip in twenty-one hours and fifteen minutes. Upon her return she was called upon Tuesday evening to tow Capt. Everson's new boat, just launched, to the docks on account of her accidentally springing her butts.

The America is the first boat that has made the trip from Pittsburgh to St. Paul this season.

CAIRO.

Steamer Silver Moon left Memphis Monday evening, May 9th, at 4 o'clock, with ninety passengers, 1,786 bales of cotton and rags, and 31 packages of miscellaneous freight.

Last evening there seemed to be a lack of tonnage for Government transportation, and the Belle Memphis, on her arrival was ordered to Clifton, Tennessee. She discharged her freight on Daniel Able & Co.'s wharf-boat—100 bales of cotton and 150 packages, and obeyed the summons.

The St. Patrick and Silver Moon were fortunate in having larger trips and thereby escaped the call and proceeded, the former to Louisville and the latter to Cincinnati. The St. Patrick had 760 bales of cotton for Evansville and Louisville, and 2,000 hides. The Silver Moon had 1,268 bales of cotton and 39 packages merchandise. I inclose her manifest and forward her papers by this express. Our thanks are due to the clerks, both of the Moon and St. Patrick, for kind remembrance and favors in the way of manifests, papers and memorando.

So urgent, it seems, is the immediate need for boats, that the Superior, which has already been three months and more in the Government service below, and has just been released, was again pressed into service here, and leaves for the Cumberland River this afternoon. She was on her way up the river for repairs, which she very much needs, as she has seen some very rough service lately. Captain Dexter leaves here for Evansville, by rail, this noon.

The Liberty, No. 2, *en route* for Memphis, shared the fate of the others, and was called for. She stores her freight with Messrs. Daniel Able & Co., until her return, and leaves for Clifton this evening with the 20th Ohio Infantry. She had but a light trip: 1,000 sacks wheat being her largest single consignment.

The Eagle is still at the wharf, as is also the new Packet Ed. F Dix. The Dix, should it not be pressed into the service, will leave for St. Louis immediately.

The 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, will probably all get away to-day. The number here includes three Ohio regiments—the 29th, 68th and 78th. The 29th goes up on the Liberty, 68th on the Illinois, and 78th on the James Raymond, all to Clifton, Tennessee, thence by land march to ——destination. Major General F. P. Blair and staff; go up on the Henry Von Phul. The river here is falling rapidly. Weather cold, raw and disagreeable—as sudden and severe a contrast from the weather of twenty-four hours since as I ever experienced. Business dull—except Government. P.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Delta of the 4th says:

Business on the levee was more animated yesterday than on Monday. The departures were the Southerner and New Orleans, for Bayou Sara, and the Gray Eagle for Vicksburg. The latter packet was crowded with people, and refused rooms to passengers long before her hour of departure.

QUICK TRIPS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the memorandum, furnished by John C. Enyart, now of the Norman, of the quick trip of the famous Duke of Orleans, in 1844, from New Orleans to Cincinnati. The time out, from port to port, was five days and eighteen hours. That was the quickest trip ever made, before or since, by a Cincinnati boat. That year the river was very favorable for quick trips, and the old Sultana, Captain Tutts, made a business trip to Louisville in four days and 2½ hours, including time lost in stopping to mend a pitman strap.

SAINT LOUIS.

The river is rising finely at this point, having swollen over five feet in the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and at dark last evening was still steadily advancing, with considerable drift running, which would indicate a substantial rise in the upper streams.

The Illinois is booming, and bank full all the way down.

The Upper Mississippi is rising rapidly from Duquesne down, with an abundance of water on both rapids, and in the channel, for every purpose.

We have nothing late or definite from the Missouri. The St. Joseph *Herald* of Tuesday reports it declining at that point, with scant four and a half feet on the bars.

The Cumberland continues on the decline with four feet on the shoals.

Business at the wharf yesterday was the dullest of the season, with only two arrivals, the Alton and Keokuk packet, besides two boats from the docks.

Freight offerings are very dull, and everything in the river line is exceedingly quiet, and there will not probably be much improvement for the next thirty days.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express "	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn.	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Allegheny county, dated April 30, 1864, the guardian of Ella V. and Olivia G. McWilliams will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable lot of ground, with a two story brick building thereon erected, situate in the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Smithfield street (westwardly side) and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, parallel with Second street, 62 feet and 6 inches, and being 60 feet southwardly from Second street. This property is well worth the attention of parties desiring a saf